

NOT VOTING—27

Ballenger	Gutknecht	Musgrave
Bono	Hayworth	Neal (MA)
Calvert	Jones (OH)	Nunes
Clay	Kline	Radanovich
Davis, Tom	Kucinich	Saxton
Delahunt	Maloney	Souder
Fletcher	Marshall	Sweeney
Fossella	McHugh	Turner (OH)
Gephardt	Mollohan	Turner (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1926

Mr. ABERCROMBIE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, and stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for the serious international security problems it has caused in the Middle East, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained and was not here for rollcall 519. The record should reflect that had I been present I would have voted no on rollcall number 519, final passage of the Water Resources Development Act.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1078

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1078.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2004

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, October 14, 2003, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for a further period of debate on the subject of a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004.

□ 1928

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for a further period of debate on the subject of a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and

the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, with Mr. SHIMKUS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, 4 hours and 24 minutes remained in debate.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has 2 hours and 10 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 2 hours and 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that an issue as vital to our national security as the war in Iraq gets embedded in Presidential politics.

□ 1930

There is an irony that seeing the bumper stickers which say "United We Stand," that is more a hope than an expectation. The reason we are at war in Iraq, regardless of all the lint-picking and mistakes and the misjudgments and all the discrepancies, boils down to its simplest terms. The strategic threat from a brutal aggressor that was a challenge to the region as well as to ourselves is a matter of record. And we can debate and argue over this point or that point, but Saddam Hussein was a threat to the region and to the United States, and somebody had to exercise leadership and it devolved upon our President and he has done so. However, I do not propose to talk about that aspect of this many-faceted discussion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about the very difficult question of loan versus grant. I can say to the chairman how much I would like to vote for this to be a loan. It makes sense. It is the most defensible position one can take on this issue. But I have come to the conclusion that that would be a mistake and that we should make this a grant, and I will try to tell you my reasons.

There is a philosopher named Santayana who said something a long time ago, I have never been able to confirm that he said it, but that is the common opinion, those who do not read history are condemned to relive it.

World War I brought on the Treaty of Versailles. It was punitive. The reparations and the punishment that we leveled on Germany, however deserved, ended up in the creation of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Chairman, the punitive Versailles Treaty imposed upon Germany after World War I resulted in a country rife with poverty and the ground was sown for the Nazi Party, and ultimately in 1933 the election of Adolf Hitler and out of that, of course, came World War II.

Now, we learned that lesson because after World War II, instead of imposing

punitive measures on the losers, we came up with the Marshall Plan, which was largely grant and not loans. And the result of the Marshall Plan was Europe was rebuilt, Europe flourished; and instead of being a cradle of dissension and war, it became a source of serenity and peace.

And so it would seem to me if we impose on Iraq, which already has \$200 billion in debt, another how-many-billions more in debt and then demand that we be repaid, we are not purchasing freedom with that. We are purchasing another dissident country with people who have one more reason to hate us because we are imposing a burden on them.

Now, another reason it seems to me is the example we set. We are the leader of the free world whether we like it or not. History has imposed that on us. And if we loan money, other countries are going to loan and add to the debt and add to the misery that Iraq has already undergone. I think if we make a grant, other countries will follow our lead, there is going to be a donors' conference in Madrid later this month, and I think the example we set will result in other countries making a contribution.

Now, it is important for this reason: one way we can get our money back or at least have our burden lessened is by other countries contributing to the rebuilding of Iraq. They will not do that if we loan the money. They will do that. Other countries will follow our example; and if they do, they can pick up some of the burden that we are at this point perhaps going to have to assume.

Now, Ambassador Bremer has pointed out that creating a sovereign democratic prosperous Iraq is a real blow to the terrorists, and that is our aim. We cannot go to war and then turn on a dime and walk out. We will create a cesspool for terrorists and another problem area, and we are buying difficulty for the future.

Things are better in Iraq. The schools are open. The hospitals are open, a free press, utilities coming back on, infrastructure being repaired, a governing council, writing a constitution. There are some 30 countries standing with us. No, they are not in large numbers, but about 20,000, which is a sizable group, British, Polish, Spanish, Czechs and many others. And so we are in this war. It is a war that deserves our support. And I hope that this House will not burden Iraq which already has tremendous burdens and lots of debt with additional debt, but that we show the way for the rest of the world to make their contributions and truly have a united front.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations.